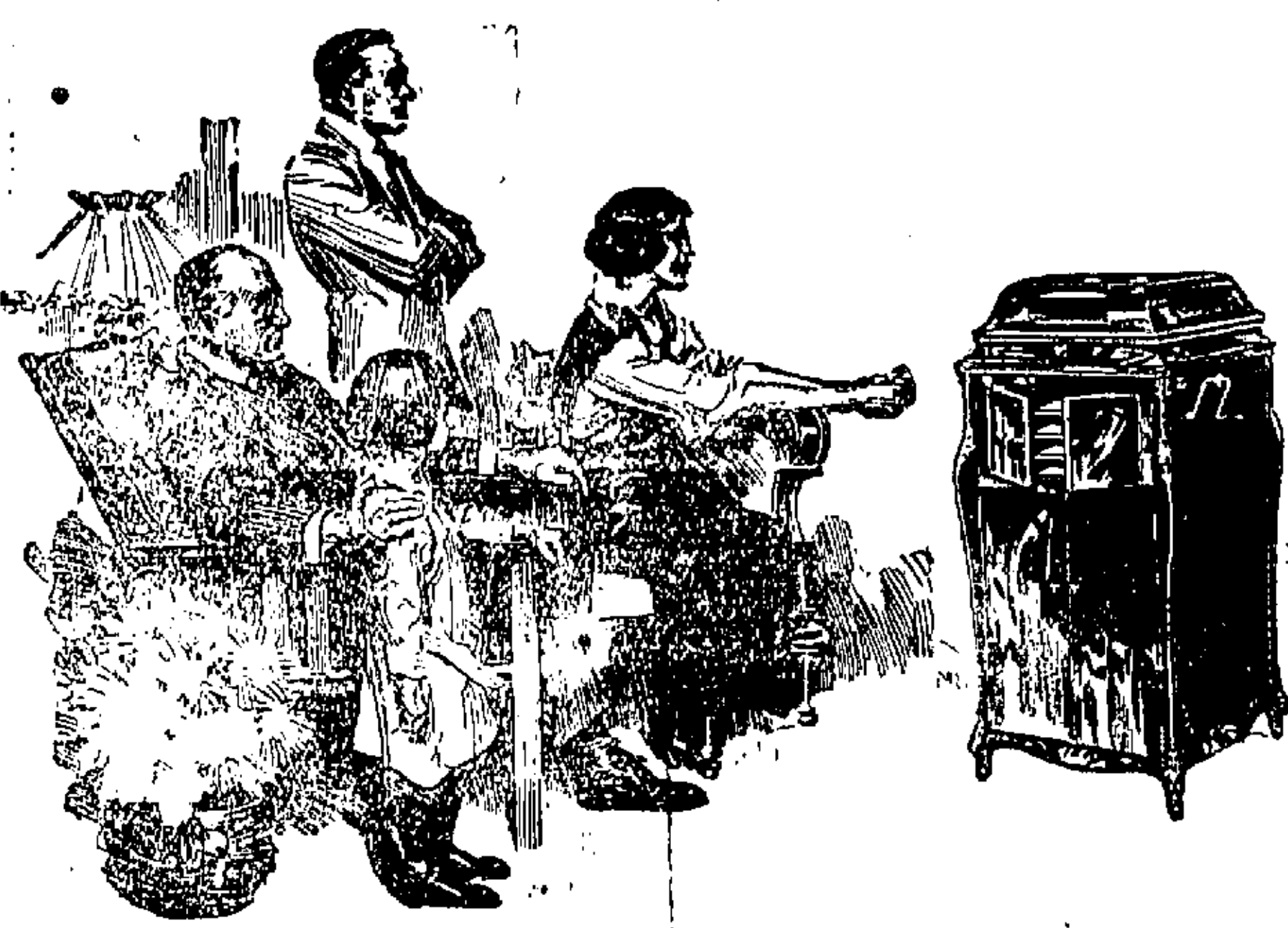


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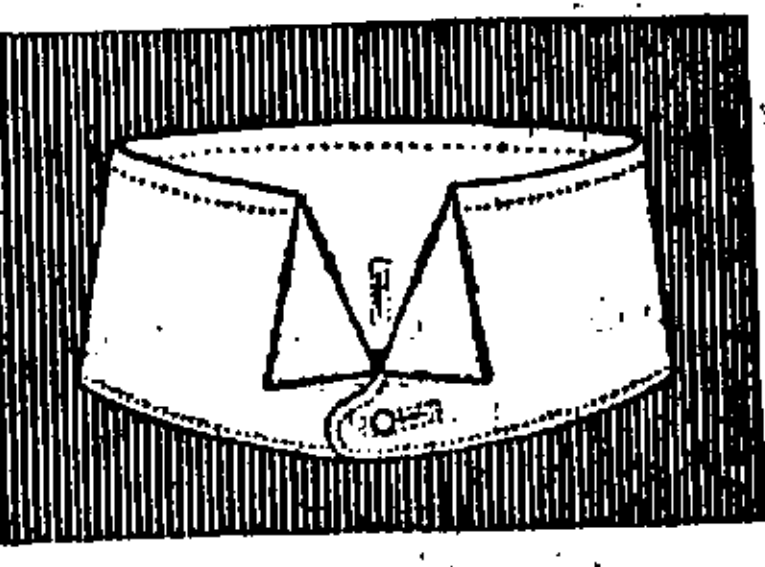
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CORONET

February 18th, and 19th, 1919.

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

CALIGULA.

LONESOME LUKE—PLUMBER.

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 488.

No Half Price Tickets.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

THE CREATION. THE INTENTION OF GENESIS.

INTERESTING SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S
CATHEDRAL.

An interesting sermon on "The Creation" was delivered at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday morning, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle. Taking as his text "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," the reverend gentleman said:

A modern scientific writer (Sir Oliver Lodge) in one of his writings complains of the contented ignorance of the ordinary man and woman. "The ordinary run of men live among phenomena, of which they are nothing and know less. They see bodies fall to the earth, they hear sounds, they kindle fires, they see the heavens roll above them, but of the causes and inner working of the whole they are ignorant, and with their ignorance they are content." It is the complaint of the specialist in every branch of knowledge. Perhaps the total knowledge of mankind is now so great that few have an opportunity to gain more than a smattering of knowledge of the matters which are outside their daily avocations. Yet I suppose that most of us could be less ignorant than we are if we resolutely made an effort to be so, but, alas, we are often content with our ignorance.

In religious and ecclesiastical matters the general ignorance is certainly appalling, and is less excusable than ignorance in other matters, because religion is a matter of vital concern to each of us. I wonder how many people there are in this Church this morning who are ignorant of the seasons of the Christian Year, and of the object of having a Christian Year at all.

To-day is called Septuagesima, and is the beginning of a season of preparation for Lent, which is a time for fasting and self-denial and greater exertions in our work for Christ. It is intended that we should spend some time during these days before Ash Wednesday in thinking about what form our Lenten self-denial shall take, and what we must try to improve in our lives. Most people think far too little. Let us try and think more of ways in which we can promote God's glory and the good of our fellowmen.

The Revised Lectionary, which our Lessons are taken, as the first lessons of Septuagesima, though it gives an alternative lesson from the book of Ecclesiastes for this evening's service. So this morning let us think of the Creation story as the first lesson has given to us. Men used to think that God had given us in these chapters an account of the way in which the world was made. The account was taken literally. Yet, amongst teachers and writers who, in the past, have written the history of the world, there were some who regarded the stories as allegories and not a literal account of Creation. Christian students have now generally agreed that the Creation story in Genesis is derived from ancient Babylonian sources, and that it does not give us a revelation of how God made the world. In fact, a careful study of the first two chapters of Genesis has shown that we have here not one, but two different accounts of Creation, and evidently derived from different sources. We can see this in the different accounts of the Origin of Man given in the first and second chapters. In the first chapter, man and woman are made by God at the same time; in the second chapter, the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground, and man afterwards formed woman from a rib taken out of his side. Some years ago, when clever attempts were made to harmonise the story of Genesis and the evidence of science as to the Creation, but none of the attempts were successful, and to-day Christian scholars are not attempting to harmonise the stories, but they have come to recognise that the writer of Genesis does not give us the history of the Creation and does not tell us anything about the manner of the Creation, but he does tell some stories from the folk-lore of the people about him, stories which the Jews had already divested of their many gods, and he uses these old stories of the Creation to impress on those who should read his book, that there is a God who created the world, and that all men owe their origin to God. The writer of the book is anonymous, and though the book tells us his object in writing the book, it is clearly not to teach us geology, or astronomy, or any other science, for he knew nothing of them, but his object is to show the relation of the world to the God who made it and who alone is its Ruler and Guide. Every book must be judged by the object the writer had in view. If the object of the writer of Genesis was to convey information on geology or biology, or any other science, he has certainly failed, but if his object was to give an account of God's relation to the world that could be understood by primitive and unlearned people, then it must be acknowledged that he has succeeded in the highest degree.

We are not now careful to maintain that a special revelation of the method of Creation was made by God, for we have come to see that in supposing that to be the case we had no authority in the Book of Genesis. The writer makes no claim to have received such a revelation; Genesis is independent of the results of science, for the great religious truths, which the Bible record of Creation is intended to teach us, stand untouched by the discoveries and investigations which have thrown such a flood of light on the early history of the world. The religious truths which the Creation story in Genesis has to teach us have been summed up as follows by a learned bishop of our Church:

"First, the fact of creation by God."

Everything we see is made by

God. Things have not grown of themselves, but have been called into being by a presiding Intelligence and an originating Will. Against materialism and pantheism it shows that the world was not self-originated but that it was called into existence and brought gradually to its present state by a Being Who planned it and guided every step of its progress. In this it is clearly distinguished from the Babylonian story, which tells of the gods themselves being produced from chaos. In Genesis, the supremacy of the Creator is absolute.

Secondly, we learn the fact that every stage is no product of chance or of mere mechanical force, but is an act of the Divine Will, and receives the seal of the Divine approval. The universe exists by God's will, and everything in it is in its essence good, as the product of the good God. Again and again the Divine thought or purpose is marked by the recurrent formula: "And God said, 'Let there be...'" and it was so. Secondary causes are not mentioned, but they are not denied, and room is left for any scientific theories with regard to them.

Thirdly, we notice the pre-eminence of man as the crown of Creation, and his special relation to God as made in His image, after His likeness, to be His representative and to rule over the lower Creation. "So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him, male and female created He them."

It is because it teaches us these religious truths that the story of Genesis is valuable, not because of its giving us any information as to the method of Creation. The science of the Bible is the science of the Age in which it was written, and to expect to find in it supernatural information on points of scientific fact is to mistake its entire purpose. Upon the false science of antiquity its author has grafted a true and dignified representation of the relation of the world to God. It is not its office to foreshadow scientific discovery; it neither comes into collision with science, nor needs reconciliation with it. It must be read in the light of the Age in which it was written. And while the spiritual teaching so vividly expressed by it can never lose its freshness or value, it must on its material side be interpreted in accordance with the place which it holds in the history of primitive ideas of the origin of the world.

So we have, in the first chapter of Genesis, the Hebrew version of an old Babylonian legend respecting the beginning of all things. But the Saints and prophets of Israel stripped the old legend of its heathen deformities. Its shape and outline survived, but its spirit was changed. The old tradition was not repudiated; it was preserved, purified and hallowed that it might serve the Divine purpose of transmitting spiritual teaching upon eternal truths to future generations.

There are still people to be found who regard the story of Genesis as a part of the Christian faith, but this is not the case. The Christian faith tells us no more of the method of Creation; it tells us that there is a Creator. And though the story of Genesis as it is spoken of the Church has never pronounced with authority upon the interpretation of the narrative in Genesis.

The Bible cannot be understood by us in the same way as it was understood by our forefathers. God has given us a light which they did not possess, and if the Bible is to retain its authority and influence amongst us, it must be read in this light. As the late Dr. Driver wrote: "Our duty is to recognise this double aspect of these narratives, and to read them accordingly in such a way as to seize and retain the spiritual truths which they are the expression, while discarding, at least as an object of intellectual belief, the material fabric which was once necessary to give them substance and support, but which is now seen to have in itself no value or reality."

TRADE REPORT.

THE WORLD'S RICE CROP.

The second forecast of the rice crop for British India shows that the total area under rice at the beginning of December was 74,383,000 acres, as against 77,987,000. At that date the estimated output from Madras and the United Provinces was not available. From the latest available information it appears that the area sown with rice in Italy in 1918 is estimated at 321,000 acres, which is 5 per cent. below the estimate of 1917.

In Japan the total area in 1918 (7,588,000 acres) is about the same as in the previous year. From unofficial sources it appears that the estimated yield of rice in Japan is 780,700 tons (5,278,800 koku). The crop in Siam is estimated unofficially at 1,000,000 tons. The estimate of the rice crop of 1918 in the U.S.A. are 1,200,000 acres and 321,000 tons. The area sown with rice in Indo-China is estimated at 11,041,000 acres.

The estimates for Cochin-China are 4,800,000 acres and 1,877,000 tons. The area under rice in Java is estimated at 8,304,000 acres. The rice crop in Korea is reported to be favourable, this year, and the yield is estimated at 1,370,000 tons, which is 13 per cent. above the estimate of 1917.

The crop in Siam is estimated unofficially at 1,000,000 tons. Our local prices have further advanced notwithstanding the fact that only a few small new orders have been placed during the past week. The following are the closing quotations:

Siam garden at \$10.75 per picul.
Siam straight at \$10.40 per picul.
Siam usual at \$9.80 per picul.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

PASSAGES HOME.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN SINGAPORE.

The burning topic of the hour—passages Home—was the subject of an interesting discussion at a meeting of the United Malaya Council (an unofficial body, in which Penak, the premier State, has no representative) held in Singapore on February 7th.

Dr. M. J. Ratnay (F.M.S.) spoke strongly regarding the allotting of all the available passages for different grades. There should be graded in class 1 persons who had to return home for immediate operation or persons whose lives were seriously endangered by a further stay in the country; in class 2, if suffering from serious chronic illness or repeated illnesses, persons suffering from advanced neurasthenia, and pregnant women for whom a confinement in this country was inadvisable; in class 3 should be graded children who had been too long in the tropics and whose health and character for the future would be prejudiced by each additional month of residence; in class 4, women who had spent more than five years in Malaya, and, in class 5, any women who wished to go home. Dr. Ratnay maintained that the applicants for passages should be considered according to their class, none of class 2, for instance, being allowed to go until all instances of class 1 had gone, and so on (hear, hear)—and no fit men should be allowed to go to Suez until all classes had been sent. (Renewed applause.) The matter was urgent, not only from the pressing need of persons who fell within the above categories, but also because of the apocalyptic conditions prevailing in the East and at home. He was aware that the P. & O. Company was exercising itself in the matter, and he would suggest that, in the first place, the Council should enquire from Government whether the steps which were being carried out in the matter were adequate, and, secondly, that a telegram be sent by the Council to the Secretary of State for the Colonies drawing his attention to the pressing need and petitioning for his active support and intervention if necessary. (Applause.)

Dr. S. C. Yin said that, though the question of home passages did not affect them as Asiatics, they were only too willing to accord the European community the greatest assistance in a matter which so vitally concerned the latter. (Hear, hear.) The French Mail reserved 30 per cent. for their people alone, and 15 per cent. between Saigon and Japan. The Japanese allotted six berths on each of their steamers. He did not know anything about the P. & O., but the accommodation generally was extremely limited. The speaker said that there were "indispensable" able-bodied men who got passages by hook or by crook. Women and children, he maintained, should have the preference. (Applause.) He wholeheartedly supported Dr. Ratnay.

Mr. C. W. Darbishire said he feared that the medical gentlemen did not do as much about Government control as the merchants did, and he feared that the proposal would result in foreign ships allotting them even less accommodation than previously, in which case they would be worse off than they were before.

Mr. W. F. Nutt felt certain that that body could strengthen the Governor's hands by sending a cable to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He knew of ladies who had taken passages who were perfectly willing to give them up to anyone who was not so well as they were. It could not be done individually, but if brought forward by that body and investigated more closely he felt that the Governor's hands would be strengthened.

The Chairman (Colonel Sir Arthur Adams), after referring to the number of vessels lying idle at Sabang, said they made of these. They knew that Government had made representations, and the more noise they made about it the bigger the notice the Colony would get. (Hear, hear.) He suggested that they might authorise him to approach the Governor so as to acquaint him with their views.

The Hon. Mr. R. C. M. Kinderley said that at the last meeting of the Federal Council a petition was presented to His Excellency by the speaker, signed by 27 doctors, unofficial doctors, in the F.M.S. and the Colony. He happened to know that a great deal had been done and he was certain, with the private knowledge that he had got, that H.E. would welcome a resolution by that Council. (Applause.)

The Chairman said they were not blaming the local Government, but such a cable as that would further the views of public opinion.

The matter was then left in the Chairman's hands.

Saigon long at \$9.60 per picul.
Saigon round at \$9.40 per picul.
Peking white at \$11.10 per picul.
Peking brown at \$9 per picul.
Soo Mui white at \$12.50 per picul.
Soo Mui brown at \$10 per picul.
Tonkin brown at \$8.40 per picul.

LARD.—New tins are wanted at \$32 per picul; Old tins are wanted at \$23 per picul.

HIDES.—Cow Hides 9/12 lbs. at \$95; Buffalo Hide, 18/40 at \$95. There is a good demand for both.

FRUIT.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

Woolen.—At \$32.50 the market is weak.

TRA OIL.—There is nothing doing at \$22.50.

PEANUT OIL.—There are no buyers of No. 1 at \$25 or No. 2 at \$24.50.

BRASS-ANNUAL OIL.—There are no sales even at \$175 per picul.

SINGAPORE'S CENTENARY. BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATIONS.

A landmark in Singapore's history was reached on February 8th when the Centenary of the Settlement was celebrated. The first item of a crowded day was the unveiling of a memorial tablet on the base of the statue of Sir Stamford Raffles.

Mr. W. Peel, the President of the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore, in asking H.E. the Governor to unveil the commemorative tablet on this statue of Sir Stamford Raffles, that great Englishman to whose foresight and imagination the British Empire owes its possession of this important outpost, said: "The first hundred years of the life of this Colony have been prosperous, but naturally the last four and a half years have been full of stress and anxiety in Singapore, as elsewhere throughout the Empire, and we were very fortunate in having your steady hand at the helm. The Empire has come through victorious, stronger and more united than ever. It seems fit that your Excellency should be present on this unique occasion as I believe I am correct in saying that in another week, your term of office will have exceeded that of any of your predecessors, the next being Sir F. Weld who unveiled this statue."

In reply, the Governor said:—
Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you, Mr. Peel and the members of the Centenary Committee for giving me the honour and privilege of unveiling this tablet to the memory of Sir Stamford Raffles, who, ten years ago, with wonderful foresight, founded this Settlement, then a mangrove swamp with some 150 inhabitants, and I thank the committee for this graceful memento (a commemorative medal) which you have presented to me. It seems incredible that anyone who was removed from school at the early age of 14 and appointed as an extra clerk in the East India Company should stand out as one of the most marvellous men the British Empire has produced. It must be remembered that in those days a man had great advantages if he belonged to a family of social importance. Sir Stamford was a man of good origin but not that advantage; his success was entirely due to his own personal exertions and the exceptional gifts with which he was endowed. His work was not appreciated at the time; he had many enemies even in high places; he had much to contend with, and it was most fortunate for the Empire that he founded Singapore, this child of his, without obtaining the views of his superiors. A week after the founding of Singapore, Raffles wrote that he had established a station here; it was an accomplished fact and the authorities were obliged to acquiesce in "adding Singapore" to the Empire. His child has grown as he prophesied, a free port, the emporium and pride of the East, and may the words he used when he left the colony in 1819, 1823, never be forgotten. I must quote his words, they cannot be quoted too often.

"That Singapore will long and always remain a free port and that no taxes on trade and industry will be established to check its rise and prosperity. I can have no doubt." In 1859 Sir Stamford stated that the total tonnage arrived in 24 years since the founding of Singapore was 161,000 tons and the estimated imports and exports \$2,000,000. The tonnage that now enters this port yearly is over six million tons and the value of imports and exports in 1917 was 119 millions sterling. These figures show how Sir Stamford's child has grown, and they emphasise the extraordinary foresight of this truly great man. The older the world becomes the greater will be the place assigned in history to Sir Stamford Raffles. Appreciating the honour which has devolved on me, I now unveil this tablet to his memory.

After the unveiling ceremony, addresses were presented to His Excellency by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Straits Chinese British Association, the Mohammedan Advisory Board, the Chinese Community of Penang, and the United Malaya Council. A thanksgiving at St. Andrew's Cathedral, sea sports, a children's procession, and a monster fete at the Racecourse were other events in a historic day.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.
The Hongkong Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of October, 1918:
Balance of assets and liabilities on October 31st, 1918. \$6,723,590.84
Revenue from 1st to 31st October, 1918. 1,943,528.97
\$8,567,119.81
Expenditure from 1st to 31st October 1918. 3,112,394.60
Balance. \$5,454,725.41

*—Crown Agents' accounts for September also included.

DEATH OF MRS. CECIL BENNETT OF SHANGHAI.

It is with feelings of very deep regret that the N.C. Daily News, that we have to record the news, received by cable this week, of the death of Mrs. Cecil Bennett, the wife of Capt. C. Bennett, R.A.M.C., which occurred at South Sea, Isle of Wight, on January 29th of this year.

Mrs. Bennett, who was the daughter of Commander Davies, R.N., and Mrs. Davies, during her residence in Shanghai, was very popular socially. She was a talented amateur actress and her part in a leading rôle in the Amateur Dramatic Society's production of "The Prisoner of Zenda" in 1904 will live long in our memory. In addition, she was a clever dancer, as evidenced by the rolls she gave at the St. Patrick's Society's concert, and in athletic sports. In December of 1913 she married Dr. Cecil Bennett, Port Health Officer of Shanghai, and after the outbreak of war, Dr. Bennett joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, and Mrs. Bennett took part in war work, while Capt. Vivian Davies, her brother, became a prominent member of the Royal Aviation Corps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HUMPHREYS ESTATE
AND FINANCE CO., LTD.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, I have read the letter, under date the 16th instant, addressed to you by Mr. J. M. Alves, which appeared in your issue of the 17th instant, wherein Mr. Alves makes reference to an interview which Mr. Clark, of Messrs. J. D. Humphreys & Son, the General Managers of the Company, had with him on the 7th instant, and alleges that that interview took place with the intention of inducing him (Mr. Alves) to "shelve the matter," and that the bait was held out that a place would be found for him on the Company's Board of Directors as soon as the Directors had an opportunity of altering the Company's Articles by increasing the number of the Board which then stood at five, and wherein Mr. Alves comments upon the fact that I omitted to mention this interview in the course of my speech at the meeting of the Shareholders on the 16th instant, and charges me in effect with having deliberately misled those of the Shareholders who were present, and who supported me at such meeting.

In setting forth his view of the interview above mentioned, Mr. Alves is practically setting forth the same view which he expressed to the Directors at the Board meeting whereat he (Mr. Alves) was present, and in respect of which Board meeting he, to my mind, committed a breach of confidence as complained of by me in the course of my speech at the Shareholders' meeting on the 16th inst. At the Directors' meeting in question, while I was explaining to Mr. Alves what had transpired between Mr. Biney and myself, he remarked that it had been suggested to him by Mr. Clark that the Articles should be altered so as to create a vacancy for him upon the Board, whereupon I immediately pointed out to Mr. Alves that the Directors had not authorised anything of the kind, and I told him that what they had authorised was, that Mr. Clark should ascertain from Mr. Alves whether the notice of his candidature was intended to intimate that he was seeking to turn one of the present Directors off the Board when such Director came up for re-election, or whether it was intended as an intimation that if, and when, a vacancy of another kind occurred, he (Mr. Alves) would become a candidate, and that in such event Mr. Clark should also point out to Mr. Alves that at that time a vacancy of the last-named kind could only occur if the Company's Articles of Association were altered. Mr. Alves' reply to the foregoing was, that, as it seemed to him that the Directors were trying to bluff him, his candidature should be proceeded with.

In addressing the meeting of Shareholders on the 16th instant, as I did, I naturally dealt with the matters which seemed to me to be of importance, and I think that I dealt with the whole of such matters as were of importance—a position which appears to me to be emphasised by the fact that Mr. Alves himself, in replying to my remarks, made no reference to the particular interview which he refers to and sets out in his letter under reply.

If Mr. Alves considered that such interview merited the importance which he now appears to attach thereto, he should surely have brought it up at the time when he replied to the speech which I made, and which he, in so many words, treats as "camouflage."

I desire to state emphatically that I made no attempt to "camouflage" the position, and in this connection I would ask those who may have read Mr. Alves' letter and who read this reply to bear in mind the circumstances obtaining at the meeting when I rose to address the Shareholders present. Those circumstances were, that Mr. Alves had not only deliberately challenged the good faith of the Directors, including myself, had not only insinuated that the Directors were abusing the position which they occupied, but had also, to my mind, in such connection committed a breach of confidence in regard to the meeting of the Directors to which he had referred.

Mr. Alves writes in his letter, "I preferred, sir, the straight-forward way of conducting a seat publicly, and leave the Shareholders to judge which course was the more desirable."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGUO
SAN PO."]

CANTON, February 16th.

THE TUGSHIP.

Mok Wing-son, who was appointed Acting Tugboat, has notified the authorities that the word "acting" is now cancelled.

WOLFRAM ORES.

It is reported that, owing to fall in the price of wolfram since the European war, the wolfram merchants have suffered very heavy losses, and are now proposing to give up wolfram-mines and turn their attention to coal and zinc-mines along the East and North Rivers.

TRAMWAYS IN CANTON.

Offers to construct a tramway on the new roads under construction in Canton have been made by British, French, American and Japanese merchants. An American merchant is said to have visited the authorities yesterday for the same purpose, and to have agreed to make a loan of one million dollars to the Canton Government if the work is given to him. The authorities have accordingly ordered the Public Works Department and the Treasurer to discuss the matter.

CANTON, February 17th.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

Most of the old members of the Provincial Assembly have left Canton, although the session has not finished and the Chairman is now urgently requesting them to return to settle important questions before the new session is opened.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held on the 18th inst., when all are invited to attend to discuss the political outlook generally and the question of secret treaties in particular.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN SWATOW.

A message from Swatow states that two earthquake shocks were felt there on the morning of the 10th instant. Each shock lasted several seconds. Fortunately no damage is reported.

CHINA'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

A message from Shanghai states that the chief of the Northern Peace Envoys left Nanking for Shanghai on the 16th inst. It is expected that the Conference will be opened on the 18th or, at any rate, before the 20th inst.

In regard to these remarks, I would point out that it was very shortly after Mr. Clark's interview with Mr. Alves, that Mr. Biney came to see me, and that—as I intimated at the meeting on the 16th instant—Mr. Biney particularly remarked to me "I can tell you that Mr. Alves will agree; I know already," and there remains the fact that when (in order to consider what had transpired between Mr. Biney and myself, and between Mr. Biney and Mr. Alves) a meeting of the Board of Directors was convened, and Mr. Alves was invited to attend, he immediately responded to the invitation.

Mr. Alves also remarks in his letter, "There can be no question of a breach of confidence in a matter of this sort, and I deny a transgression of any rule of ethics."

With reference to these remarks, I would say that I have no doubt whatever in my own mind,

- (1) That at the meeting of the Directors at which Mr. Alves was present, I did my utmost to make it clear to him that that meeting was to be treated as a private and confidential one, and as "without prejudice," and was not to be used by either party against the other.
- (2) That I certainly understood Mr. Alves to accept that as the basis of the meeting.
- (3) That my co-Directors, Messrs. Lang and Forbes, and the Chairman, Mr. Clark, who were present, bear me out in this.

And further, I understood Mr. Alves to say in the course of his reply to my speech at the shareholders' meeting on the 16th instant that in fact he did remember that at the meeting of the Directors in question I said that such meeting was "without prejudice."

Mr. Alves comments upon my reference to certain gratuitous legal services which I had rendered to the Company, and upon the mode in which my professional avocations are carried on. My reference to the gratuitous legal services I had rendered to the Company was made with the object of meeting Mr. Alves' insinuations against myself regarding my small holding of the Company's shares and my alleged consequent lack of faith in the Company, which it seemed to me were fully and naturally answered by the fact of my having rendered to the Company on many occasions gratuitous legal services. With regard to the mode in which my professional avocations are carried on, I need only say that I have always endeavoured to pursue those avocations honourably, and in the proper interests of my clients to the best of my ability.—Yours faithfully,

J. SCOTT HARLSTON.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1919.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

The City Hall Work Party for the month of January, packed—85 shirts, 130 vests, 100 pairs pants, 55 pairs pyjamas, 8 reversible jackets, 60 bed-jackets, 20 small pillows, 20 small pillow-covers, 255 abdominal bandages, 28 washers, 198 food-covers, 294 handkerchiefs, and 83 pillow-cases.

To this list the Mothers' Union contributed:—9 pairs pyjamas, 8 shirts, 8 vests, and 8 bed-jackets. Their contributions in November and December were respectively:—Vests, 19 and 8; shirts, 1 and nil; pyjamas, 2 and 3; bed-jackets, 18 and 4; scrubbers, 21 and 1; socks, nil and 2 pairs; operation stockings, 1 pair and nil.

We are very sorry to lose the help of this small but energetic branch, but so many of the members are obliged to turn their attention to preparations for going Home that it is thought best to finish the Work-party side of it, and continue the Work Party as it was before the War.

A considerable number of knitted garments were received, and are being held over for packing in February.

All the above were sent to Vladivostok.

The work-bags for the refugee women in Siberia will be spoken of another day. The fund is going on well, but donations will be very welcome until the 500 mark is reached. The cost of a bag is \$1 and the number is still some \$200 short.

Wadded coats in two sizes can be made by the City Hall Work Party tailor at a cost of fifty cents each. Seventeen have already been sent, and more would be gladly received to send North before the end of the cold weather.

Various donations of clothes, etc., have been received and forwarded during the month, and thanks are given to the donors.

The following is an extract from a letter containing a very urgent appeal, from Miss Inness, formerly Matron of the Matilda Hospital in Hongkong, and who has recently been nursing in Siberia, until overstrain forced her to return to England.

SHANGHAI, January 18th, 1919.

"I am so disappointed to find that I am going Home by Canada and shall not be coming to Hongkong; I was so looking forward to unburdening my mind, and telling you all of how much Siberia is depending on Hongkong. And I wanted to appeal so strongly to the men for something they could do to help the most desolate, heart-breaking, Russia at all events, those who are helping her—the Czechs. They do need distractions and amusements so badly, and they have nothing. This may seem to you trivial, but it is vital; these men have been fighting for 3 years, and for that time have had no news of those they have left behind. Many have shell-shock, some are paralyzed, others mutilated—all need cheering, and we had nothing. I used to feel frantic at such times, wondering how to get the men through the long days and evenings, with nothing to relieve their brooding over their terrible memories. Could the Club not send them old papers, and playing-cards, and could not someone collect a gramophone, mouth-organs and old violins and send them up by every boat that goes to Vladivostok? And cigarettes! I used to feel murderously envious of the men in Hongkong, with their unlimited cigarettes, and we had not one to give our patients. I send you a list of some of the things we need, and know you will do all possible to send something."

Benger's Food, Brand's essence, chocolate, starch (for bandages), soda, borax, soap, condensed milk, jam, candles, cigarettes and tobacco, sweets, picture papers, mouth-organs, gramophones, any portable musical instruments, playing-cards, dominoes, draughts, jigsaws, and Japattose puzzles.

The address given for these is:—Matron-in-Chief, British Red Cross, care of British Consul, Vladivostok. Should anyone send donations of any of the above articles to the City Hall, the City Hall Work Party will gladly undertake the packing and despatching. Some packs of cards have already been received in response to another letter from Miss Inness, published recently, and we are glad to have them, but there must be many more to be had. We would like to fill a whole box with nothing but playing-cards!

At the meeting of the Associated Work Parties at Government House, on January 29th, it was announced that work would continue until the stocks of material in hand were used up. The City Hall is doing its part in getting rid of the store, but so many members are going Home next month and in April that it involves upon the remaining workers to attend regularly and keep going for the next few weeks; or the work will not be done before the hot weather.

The following letters of acknowledgment have been received:—

The Royal Herbert Hospital,

Woolwich, S.E., 18,

2.12.18.

DEAR MRS. STAM.—The staff of Hospital

comforts which the ladies of the War

Charities Committee promised me a little

time ago duly arrived last week, and we

had a great time unpacking it.

You have sent me a very generous

supply of articles of which we were badly

in need, for our stock has run very low,

largely owing to the numerous additions

of influenza patients. We were

especially short of pyjamas, so your

supply was particularly welcome.

Both in material and workmanship the

Hongkong standard has been well main-

tained, no less than in the packing, in

which Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. Stephens had

as usual distinguished themselves.

I need hardly say how much I appreciate

your kindness in sending so many

very useful things to me.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLUB.

CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS.

The following of the series of the Club Championship events, of the season were sailed off on Saturday:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rock (S), and Lyemun Beacon (S). Distance: 9.2 miles.

Yacht	Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dora	M.S.	4.01.55	4.01.55
Rolla	M.S.	4.08.08	4.08.08
Jessica	M.S.	4.08.08	4.08.08
Diana	M.S.	4.08.08	4.08.08
Colleen	M.S.	4.08.08	4.08.08
Dorothea	M.S.	4.08.08	4.08.08

Position Points for race. Points to date.

(1) Dora 7 26

(2) Dorothea 5 19

(3) Rolla 4 20

(4) Diana 2 20

— Jessica — —

— Colleen — —

OTHER CLASSES.

The Course was Lyemun Beacon (P), Cusi Rock (P), and Channel Rocks (P). Distance: 6.4 miles.

One Design Class.

Yacht	Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
All a	M.S.	5.16.47	5.16.47
Bonita	M.S.	5.16.47	5.16.47
Daphne	M.S.	5.16.47	5.16.47
Halcyon	M.S.	5.16.47	5.16.47

Position Points for race. Points to date.

(1) Daphne 5 23

(2) All a 3 19

(3) Halcyon 2 11

— Bonita — 11

Hayward Hay's Class.

Yacht	Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Ursula	M.S.	5.54.40	5.54.40
Dawn	M.S.	5.54.40	5.54.40
Lyubeth	M.S.	5.54.40	5.54.40
Liza	M.S.	5.54.40	5.54.40
Owl	M.S.	5.54.40	5.54.40

Position Points for race. Points to date.

(1) Ursula 6 24

(2) Lyubeth 4 21

— Liza — 11

— Dawn — 10

— Owl — 4

The Gael Class failed to complete the Course within the time-limit and will re-sail the event at a future date.

THEFT OF CAKES.

CHINESE BOY BIRCHED.

A Chinese youth, aged 15, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday, with the theft of a packet of cakes belonging to a Chinese woman.

The accused pleaded that it was a case of mistaken identity.

The complainant said that she was a visitor to the Colony from Macao. On landing, she engaged a coolie to carry her luggage, and whilst she was bargaining with him, she noticed a boy snatch something from one of her baskets, and run away. She raised an alarm, and later, discovered that a packet of cakes had been stolen. An Indian constable chased the thief, and brought him back shortly afterwards with her parcel.

The Indian constable, who arrested the boy, stated when he brought the defendant to the complainant a crowd had gathered and one of the bystanders said: "Why do you want to charge that small boy for a paltry 20 cts. worth of cakes?" The complainant then asked for her packet, but witness refused, adding that if she wanted it, she should go to the Police Station.

The Magistrate found the boy guilty and sentenced him to receive eight strokes with the birch.

BILLIARDS.

HONGKONG CHAMPIONSHIP.

C.Q.M.S. Barker met Mr. W. R. Neighbour at the Victoria Recreation Club, last night, in the above competition. The game proved very attractive at the start, both men making some good breaks. Neighbour played the more consistent game and made a break of 33, and several of 25 and 20. Barker scored several breaks of 20. Eventually, Neighbour won by 102 points, reaching his 400 when his opponent had obtained 298.

Might I add that our wounded men particularly wish me to convey their united thanks to all the ladies who have in any way helped to send them such comfortable garments?—Yours sincerely,

E. A. RYMERSON, Q.A.I.M.N.S.

(Asst. Matron).

48th Stationary Hospital,

E.E.F.,

13th Dec., 1918.

DEAR MADAM,—I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the lovely box of comforts for the troops which arrived to-day, a list of which is added. Please convey to the kind workers our very hearty thanks and appreciation of their generous and useful gifts. The nights are chilly and the woolen garments are a great boon.

Wishing the Guild every success, sincerely and gratefully yours,

M. FINEA.

(Matron).

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL PRICES

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

HOME MADE MINCEMEAT

3½ lb. tins \$1.00 per tin.

ORIGINAL PRICE \$2.00.

"ZESTO" CUSTARD POWDER.

25 cts. per tin.

CAULIFLOWERS IN TINS.

30 cts. per tin.

AUSTRALIAN MARMALADE.

"ALL GOLD" AND "ST. GEORGE" BRANDS.

20 cts. per tin.

CANADIAN SARDINES IN OIL.

20 cts. per tin.

LULLABY TOILET SOAP.

\$1.75 per doz. tablets.

VELVET SKIN SOAP.

BATH SIZE.

20 cts. per tablet.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 18th, and 19th,
9.15 p.m.

PATHE AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 25.

WILLIAM FOX

Presents

BERTHA KALICH

in

"SLANDER"

A modern society photo-drama that every woman should see and every man should study.

Last two nights of the Cottrell's Acrobatic Troupe.

Thursday, February 20th, at 5.15 p.m.

"MY OLD DUTCH" in 5 parts.

Sunday, February 23rd, at 6 p.m.

"THE PRIMROSE PATH" in 5 parts.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muric acid of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 21, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Are now Displaying

PRETTY FANCY VOILE

BLOUSES

for the Spring.

Also

SEMI-TRIMMED

STRAW HATS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY (Bitch) aged about 6 months. White patch on chest. A reward will be given on finding returning same.

11. J. LEWIS,
Lauristons. [340]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Interest and Liability of the late Wong Ah Fook (otherwise known as Wong Fook Tin and Wong Fook Kee) in the Business of Lou Kee Sang of No. 27, Market Street, Singapore (with Branches at Penang, Hongkong and Canton under the style of Lou Kee Sang) ceased on the 8th February, 1919, when he resigned all his share and interests therein to PAR KIN NAM of Canton.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1919.

RODYK & DAVIDSON,
4, Raffles Place, Singapore,
Solicitors for Executors of the
Will of Wong Ah Fook. [341]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES

will be held on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

AND

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH.

SPECIAL Table d'Hôte Menus will be served in the MAIN DINING ROOM at \$2.50 per head and in the GRILL ROOM at \$2.50 per head.

TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL

MAIN OFFICE.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager. [342]

Hon. Kong, February 17th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWICK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignment of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where, unless from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Februr / 17th, 1919. [343]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVoured with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 19th, 1919,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

and EFFECTS,

Comprising:—

Blackwood Furniture, Teakwood Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Clocks, Easy Chairs, Drawing Room Suite, Overmantels, Single and Double Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Curtains, Blankets, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Bronze Figures, Bed Sheets, Dining Tables, Office Chairs and Desks, Typewriters, Glass and Crockery ware, Book-cases and a long line of Sundries, &c.

1 Piano by Robinson Co., Ltd.

1 Rubber tyre Rickshaw (in good condition).

1 Prismoid Binocular (10 lenses).

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVoured with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.

Comprising:—Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk lined Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Cabinets, Teak Book case, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, February 18th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, One Upright Cottage Piano, specially made for the climate by Franco Bacco, New York. Practically new.

One Boulder Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, in good condition.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
BY APPOINTMENT.

G. R.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,

Share, Coal and General.

Produce Brokers

and

Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"

STORAGE.

CODING USED BESTIMATE

A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS

At Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address "HUGHES & HOUGH" Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for Account of the Concerned),

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

February 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES,

comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Sain Quits, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c. &c.

DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in. A few lots of Attach and Bellow Valises. (All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

February 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAK OOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS—

M UNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,

CARPETS, &c. &c., comprising:—

Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c. (famed Teakwood) Sideboards, Dinner Wagons Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c. Dinner Services, Crockery, and a lot of Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood Screen Blue and White Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

ALSO

Hand Sewing Machine (nearly new) by Willcox & G's with all accessories, 2 Pianos by Robinson and by Eyley, and one Rubber Tyred Ricksha.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

February 18th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Premises—Kowloon.

A large quantity Flat, round, and square Iron bars.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY,

February 19th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at Kwong Tuck Cheong's Shipyard, To-Kwa-Wan, ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

DESCRIPTION:—

Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33 x 34 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Soot Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c., connected with the above-mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also

Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, AND

2 Navigating Compasses.

On view at Kwong Tuck Cheong's shipyard. Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 A.M. on date of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY,

February 21st, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ORNAMENTAL, etc., etc., removed to salerooms for convenience of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [341]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 18th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager. [335]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, when the sub-jointed resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Eighth day of February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—

"In Article 32, the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager. [334]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, February 21st, to FRIDAY, February 22nd, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [335]

Hongkong, February 16th, 1919.

WISAMAN, LTD.

To Celebrate the Opening of

our New and Spacious

Dancing Room

DINNER DANCES

Will be held

on

Friday, February 21st,

DINNER... .. \$1.00

DANCE... .. \$1.00

FULL STRING ORCHESTRA.

TEA DANCES.

ON

Wednesday, February 19th.

Tickets for Dances 50 cents.

MANAGER, D. M. GOODALL.

[106]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVoured with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at the Kwong Sang Sang Shipyard at San Sui Po.

ONE STEEL TUG, built in 1911 for the French Navy, bottom part galvanised plates, compound engines, 10 x 10 15 inches strokes, "No boiler".

Particulars of Hull: 78 feet long, 16 feet in breadth, 5 feet deep.

The hull was repaired recently.

The Launch may be seen at any time at the Slipway.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m. on the day of the sale to convey intending purchasers.

Terms:—20% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 17th, 1919. [334]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

Emulsion of

COD LIVER

OIL

with Hypophosphites.

A Highly Nutritive Food and

Nerve Tonic.

Agreeable to the taste and very

readily digested by Delicate

Children and Invalids.

PREPARED BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

MARRIAGE.

THRELFERN-TURNBULL.—At the British Consulate, Shanghai, on February 8th, EDWARD SOREY THRELFERN to BETTY TURNBULL, widow of the late William John Turnbull.

DEATH.

LINDSTROM.—At No. 45, Range Road, Shanghai, on February 15th, ERIC OLSSON LINDSTROM, late Master Mariner, China Merchants' S.N. Co., aged 74 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE embodiment in the Covenant of the League of Nations of the fundamental principle that war can no longer be regarded as the private concern of the parties to a dispute is the greatest step which has yet been taken towards the maintenance of the world's peace. There may be squabbles and dissension, injury and injustice, for we are not of those who believe that the millennium—or even a paradise of peace and plenty—can be brought about by leagues and conferences. For such a consummation we are inclined to the opinion that a reconstruction of an immensely more difficult and less high-sounding character is required. Just as it has been proved impossible to keep a man sober by Act of Parliament so, until a change of human nature comes, will it be impossible for individuals or nations completely to sink self-interest and renounce self-aggrandisement for the benefit of the people as a whole. But "the will to power," in which the Germans placed their trust, is now denied as a cardinal virtue. In the law of "the survival of the fittest" other considerations than those of physical force are to be given a place. That, strictly, is something, and if the majority of the nations adhere, even in some small measure only, to the terms of the agreement now proposed it will be impossible, for any one man, or group of men, whatever position he or they may hold, to bring about a recurrence of the widespread disasters into which the world was plunged four years ago.

It is no cause for wonder, therefore, that the President of the United States should regard the formation of the League of Nations as "a turning point in the world's history." Everything appears to have been placed on a good working basis to commence with. Those signing the Covenant form the League. Their action will be taken through the medium of a body of Delegates comprising not more than three representatives from each nation in the League. Each nation, however, will have one vote only. The representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with the representatives of four other countries in the League, to be chosen by the Body of Delegates, will form an Executive Council by which, it is presumed, the bulk of the necessary work will be done. There will be a permanent Secretariat under the direction and control of a Secretary-General, who will be chosen by the Executive Council. The establishment of the Secretariat will constitute the headquarters of the League, and the expense will be borne by all members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union. So much for the constitution. The original members of the League may invite others to join them if two-thirds of the States represented in the Body of Delegates agree, but membership will be limited to fully self-governing Countries, including the Dominions and Colonies, and no State will be admitted unless it is able to give effective guarantee of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and conforms to the principles laid down concerning naval and military forces and armaments. Naturally, the safety of the whole structure depends upon the policy to be mutually agreed upon respecting armed forces. The Powers signing the Covenant admit that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments "to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations." The Executive Council will formulate plans for effecting such reduction, and, although no details have yet been vouchsafed, it is almost inconceivable that matters should have been carried to their present stage without some idea having been generally adopted upon which the Council may hope to work with a chance of success. All the members of the League undertake that they will not in any way conceal from each other the condition of their industries which are capable of being adapted for war purposes, and there is to be full and frank interchange of information as to military and naval programmes. The members of the League will, of course, act conjointly in guarding their territories and political independence from external aggression, and, moreover, war or any threat of war, whether immediately affecting their interests or not, will be regarded as a matter in which they may legitimately take action. In case of disputes between the High Contracting Parties which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary diplomatic methods, it is agreed that the issues involved shall be submitted to arbitration or to enquiry by the Executive Council. The decision must be made known within six months, and the League will not resort to war until three months after that, and then only if the decision is not accepted. Should one of the High Contracting Parties disregard the League covenants it will *ipso facto* be declared to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, who will immediately cut it off from all trade, financial and personal relations with nationals of other States, whether members of the League or not, and, generally, act in concert against the transgressor. If a dispute arises between a member and a non-member of the League, the non-member will be invited to accept the obligations of membership, with, perhaps, certain modifications to meet special needs, and the machinery of the League will then be put in motion to settle the differences. If a non-member refuses to join the League upon such invitation he will place himself in a position analogous to that of a State which is already a member and has broken the covenant. If both parties to the dispute are outside the organisation it will be left to the Executive Council to decide upon the steps to be taken to prevent hostilities. Finally, the League will undertake the supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with any country in which control of this traffic

is necessary to the common interest, and endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children both in its own countries and in all countries to which its commercial and industrial relations extend. As will be seen from this outline, an ambitious project is being attempted which, if successfully carried through, should prevent war and gradually make the world a better place for the great mass of the people to live in. Much depends upon the way in which the details are worked out and, in the beginning at all events, a trust in one another's good faith is essential. The League of Nations is not a seedling which will flourish in an atmosphere of suspicion.

It is understood that influenza is once again on the increase in the Colony.

One case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever was reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The Hongkong hotel announces that dinner dances will be held at the hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday, February, 25th and 26th.

The Royal Naval Quadrille Club are having their weekly dance to night at the Naval Canteen. These functions are becoming increasingly popular.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 1st February, 1919, amounted to 1,533 tons and the sales to 38,287 tons.

Prince Yuyala of Siam visited the Supreme Court yesterday morning. He will go to Canton to-day or to-morrow, and expects to leave for Japan on Sunday next.

Holders of vouchers for the Grand Variety Concert on Saturday, the 22nd, are requested kindly to exchange same for reserved seats at Moutrie's as early as possible.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's store was entered by burglars during the week-end. Several reams of paper and a few books were taken away. The burglars left no trace of how they entered or left the premises.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway will provide special accommodation on the 10.33 a.m. train from Kowloon (last ferry 10.15 a.m.) for ladies attending the Ladies' Foursome competition for the Lady Rees Davies cup at Fanling Golf Club on Friday next.

Booking is reported to be brisk for the grand variety concert to be held on Saturday in aid of the Ministering League funds. Last year nearly \$13,000 were raised by the bazaar. This sum was distributed to the Ottershaw Home, and the several charities, which the League helps to support. It is hoped that the splendid results previously obtained will be eclipsed this year.

Another Japanese steamer is reported missing, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The *Kinko Maru*, 2,180 tons gross, owned by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, sailed from Singapore for Saigon on November 15th last, but nothing has since been heard or seen of her. The owners are now giving her up as lost. She had a crew of 37. No details of her cargo

GERMANY SHOWING AN AGGRESSIVE SPIRIT.

ORGANISED LABOUR CAMPAIGN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MILITARY INTERVENTION IN BELFAST.

FIRST CROSS CHANNEL FLIGHT BY AERO-BUS.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RENEWED ARMISTICE.

MORE RIGOROUS TERMS ADVOCATED.

PARIS, February 8th.

A Havas message states:—
A meeting of the Supreme War Council was held in Paris yesterday. It, undoubtedly, was an extremely important one to concert means for checking the arrogant German spirit again arising. Members of the Supreme Council attended; also the military and financial advisers, including Marshal Foch and Admiral Weymes.
The Council noted especially the delay in handing over merchantships as a warning that very strong terms will be necessary when the Armistice has to be renewed on February 17th.
A suggestion was made that the Allies should occupy Essen.

The impression in French circles is that Germany tried deliberately to hoodwink the Powers as to her resources. The Germans are not so short of food, as they pretend. They are, therefore, reluctant to hand over the merchantships for conveying provisions from America.
The highest French military circles suggest that the peace treaty should for ever prohibit the Germans from maintaining troops, arms and fortifications on the left bank of the Rhine, and that the existing fortresses should be dismantled.

POSSIBILITY OF HOSTILITIES.

PARIS, February 8th.

A Havas message states:—
Marshal Foch, in the course of a report to the Supreme War Council, issued a warning regarding the possibility of the renewal of the aggressive spirit by Germany.
The Council discussed the new Armistice terms, and suggested that they should include the handing over of the whole of the German artillery, the occupation by the Allies of the Ruhr district, including Essen, the compulsory reduction of the German army to 25 divisions, with machine guns, for the internal policy of the Empire. Important debates took place on these proposals.
A further suggestion was made that the Allies should revert to the initial demands for handing over the transport, which were modified on account of Germany's plea of "impossibility."
The Supreme Council adjourned till Monday.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS MUST CEASE OFFENSIVE AGAINST POLES.

BALE, February 16th.

A telegram from Treves states that the Armistice has been extended indefinitely. The additional terms require the Germans to cease their offensive against the Poles; their troops must pass the line starting on the Russian frontier west of Luisenfeld, passing west of Goss and Neudorf, south of Brzoza, north of Subutin, north of Exin, south of Samotchin south of Schodzieen, north of Czarnikau, west of Minal, Birnbaum, Rentschete, Vollenstein, and Lissa, and north of Pienichow, as far as the Silesian-Russian frontier.
Three days' notice of denunciation must be given.
The previous terms of the Armistice must be carried out till completed.

HERR ERZBERGER'S THREAT.

LONDON, February 15th.

A telegram from Paris states that, interviewed by *Le Petit Parisien's* correspondent at Weimar, Herr Erzberger declared that if the *pourparlers* for the extension of the Armistice broke down there would be a new war.

ARMISTICE MAY BE DENOUNCED.

PARIS, February 16th.

Marshal Foch, to-day, communicates to the German delegates at Treves the additional terms for the extension of the Armistice, which expires on February 17th.

These prohibit German troops from passing a line which follows approximately the frontier of the Province of Posen, and, in the event of non-compliance, the Armistice may be denounced.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S AMAZING SPEECH.

BALE, February 16th.

A telegram from Weimar states that the release of the German prisoners was demanded by the Foreign Minister, Count Brockendorff von Rantzau, and other speakers, at the National Assembly.
Count von Rantzau denied the right of the victors to claim indemnity or territory. He said that if Germany rebuilt the devastated regions, it would be by free labour.

He protested against the enslavement of prisoners and declared that the *Entente's* victory was economic and not military; therefore, final peace must be largely economic.

Germany would reject differential commercial treatment even if such treatment were temporary. He insisted on adherence to President Wilson's Fourteen Points, especially "Freedom of the Seas."

He said that Germany could not enter the League of Nations without her Colonies.

He approved international control of the tropical Colonies, if the other Powers submitted to the scheme, and Germany received her proper share of Colonial products.

He demanded a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine and denounced French imperialistic designs on the Saar Basin and the Bavarian Palatinate.

He claimed Germany's right to incorporate German-Austria and advocated the incorporation of labour legislation in the Peace terms, as well as the establishment of international arbitration.

LATEST CABLES.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

FIRST AERO-BUS TO CROSS CHANNEL.

PARIS, February 9th.

A Havas message states:—
M. Farman's aero-bus, No. 60, christened "Goliath," made the first successful trip across the Channel yesterday, starting from Versailles and landing at Origny, in spite of a keen wind blowing. It carried 14 passengers.

LINKING INDIA BY AIR.

PARIS, February 9th.

A Havas message states:—
An air route to India is expected to be opened next summer, with a regular weekly service carrying mails and passengers to Cairo and Calcutta. The trunk air line to India in the future will be—Croydon, Brussels, Cologne, Moscow, the Caspian Sea, Herat, Kandahar and Multan.

HIGH COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

PREMIER PROMISES AID.

PARIS, February 8th.

A Havas message states:—
Representatives of the city of Paris interviewed M. Clemenceau urging the necessity for drastic steps to reduce the cost of living. He promised the creation of a large number of stalls in Paris where provisions would be sold at bed-rock prices.

THE PARIS BOURSE

PARIS, February 8th.

A Havas message states:—
There are big demands on the Bourse for Russian stocks. French rentes are quiet.

PARIS, February 9th.

A Havas message states:—
On the Bourse, Ottoman Petroleum markets are brisk. The tone throughout is steady for French rentes for which there is a demand.

OBITUARY.

FRENCH AUTHORITY ON TROPICAL DISEASES.

PARIS, February 9th.

A Havas message states:—
M. Blanchard, the leading French authority on parasites and tropical diseases died in Paris, aged 82.

EARLIER CABLES.

ORGANISED LABOUR CAMPAIGN.

SOME OF THE DEMANDS.

LONDON, February 10th.

Following last week's unofficial strikes, organised labour this week begins a constitutional campaign for far-reaching claims, which, if secured, are likely to increase considerably the cost of production.

The miners, railwaymen, and transport workers, totalling about 1,500,000, are the classes immediately concerned.

The miners' claims, which a deputation of the Miners' Federation is submitting to the representatives of the Government to-day, include a six-hour working day, 30 per cent. increase on wages, and full wages to demobilised miners during unemployment.

The National Union of Railwaymen's demands, regarding which the Union will open negotiations with the Board of Trade and the Railway Executive Committee on February 12th, include double pay for overtime and Sunday work; night work to be paid at the rate of time and a half; war increases of pay to be made permanent; and equal representation of the Union in the management of all railways.

The Transport Workers' Federation is demanding a 44-hour week and 20 per cent. increase of the wages of piece-workers.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IN BELFAST.

LONDON, February 15th.

Troops marched into the Belfast Gas Works and Electric Power Station early on Saturday morning.

The Lord Mayor has issued a proclamation stating that, having finally received the assurance of military support, he will be glad to receive the names of volunteer workers to carry on municipal service.

"ALL IS QUIET"

LATER.

The Belfast gas and electric supplies, which had been cut off for three weeks, have been restored under military protection, volunteer workers assisting the ordinary employees.

Machine-guns command the entrance to the Gas Works.

A Lewis gun has been mounted on the Power Station.

Most of the strikers have resumed work. All is quiet.

GOVERNMENT TO SUMMON LABOUR CONGRESS.

LONDON, February 16th.

The Observer understands that the view in industrial circles is that the Government has decided to summon shortly an unprecedented assembly of representatives of capital and labour, which will be practically a National Industrial Peace Congress, to deal with all industrial questions at issue.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. MILITARY AND NAVAL PROGRAMMES.

LONDON, February 14th.

The following is a detached portion of the telegram containing the draft of the League of Nations' Covenant:—

The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the conditions of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information regarding their military and naval programmes.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the foregoing provisions and on military and naval questions generally.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

In Article Ten, the high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve, against external aggression, territorial integrity and the existing political independence of all members of the League. The Executive Council shall advise how this obligation shall be fulfilled where aggression is carried out or threatened.

TABLED FOR GENERAL EXAMINATION.

PARIS, February 15th.

After the speeches on the draft of the League of Nations' Covenant, the Chairman, M. Clemenceau, announced that the Covenant was now tabled for examination by all the Powers concerned.

A debate on the Covenant, at which amendments may possibly be submitted, will be held as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, the representatives of the five great Powers will first take the matter in hand.

THE COVENANT WELL RECEIVED.

The League Covenant is hailed by the newspapers as a historic document, drafted in an atmosphere of good faith, postulating complete honesty of dealing between the signatories and foreshadowing, better and wiser Government throughout the world.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PERSONAL TRIUMPH.

Though President Wilson's personal triumph is acknowledged, it is pointed out that the modified form of the Covenant indicates that he learned a great deal since he came to Europe, and pride is expressed that so much of the work of Englishmen is visible in the League, and that the mandatory principle is based on the relations between Great Britain, India and the Dominions.

NOT THE LEAST SIGNIFICANT FEATURE.

The recognition of the Dominions as nations is welcomed as not the least significant feature of the Covenant.

GERMANY.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

BALE, February 17th.

A telegram from Weimar states that the Centrist, Herr Fehrenbach, has been elected President of the National Assembly.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

BALE, February 14th.

A telegram from Weimar states that, at the Assembly, the Premier, Herr Scheidemann, declaring the Government's policy, said that the task in the immediate future could be summed up under the following heads:—

Firstly, the maintenance of the unity of the State by means of a strong central authority;

Secondly, the immediate conclusion of peace;

Thirdly, adherence to President Wilson's programme;

Fourthly, the rejection of any peace of violence;

Fifthly, the restoration of Germany's colonial territories;

Sixthly, the immediate repatriation of German soldiers into the League of Nations, with equal rights;

Eighthly, general and reciprocal disarmament;

Ninthly, the constitution of general arbitration courts; and,

Tenply, the abolition of secret diplomacy. (The seventh is omitted).

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

FIRM ATTITUDE OF DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

THE HAGUE, February 16th.

In the States General, the Foreign Minister, replying to an interpellation regarding Belgium's territorial claims, declared that the Dutch Government emphatically refused to cede any territory.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. EXAMINATION OF RUSSIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, February 15th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 15th, states that the representatives of the Powers heard the delegates of the Administrative Council of Lebanon, and began the examination of the Russian Question.

THE REPARATION COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 15th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 15th, states that the Reparation Commission heard the delegates of Belgium, Serbia and France.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

PRINKIPO INVITATION MAY BE WITHDRAWN.

PARIS, February 15th.

As none of the Russian Governments have accepted the Allies' primary condition to conclude an internal Armistice, there is reason to believe that the Allied Governments may be compelled to withdraw the invitation to Prinkipo.

POLAND.

ALLIED MISSION REACHES WARSAW.

PARIS, February 15th.

The Allied Polish Mission reached Warsaw on February 12th and were received by M. Paderewski, General Pilsudski and other prominent Poles, with whom they discussed the Polish problem.

PORTUGAL.

COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF ROYALIST MOVEMENT.

LONDON, February 17th.

The Portuguese Legation announces that the Royalist movement has completely collapsed. The Monarchist leader, Senhor Paiva Couceiro, has been taken prisoner.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

DEPARTURE FROM BREST.

BREST, February 15th.

The *George Washington*, with President Wilson aboard, left at 11.15 this morning.

A SPEECH AT BOSTON.

NEW YORK, February 15th.

President Wilson's Secretary, Mr. Tamm, has received a cablegram from President Wilson to the effect that the President intends to land at Boston, where he will deliver an address on arrival. He is expected about February 25th.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO EXPLAIN THE LEAGUE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 16th.

President Wilson has cabled here, requesting the Foreign Relations Committee of Congress to defer the debate on the Constitution of the League of Nations until he has an opportunity to explain each article.

SECOND IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

IN CANADA NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, February 14th.

In connection with the second Imperial Press Conference, which is to be held in Canada, in 1920 (the precise date is not fixed), Sir Harry Brittain, who organised the first Imperial Press Conference, has been asked by the Empire Press Union to act as a link between the members of the British Press and Canadian Press in making the arrangements.

Invitations will be issued to the Press of the Dominions, the Colonies, and India, in due course.

CHINESE MURDER IN NEW YORK.

ARREST OF TWO CHINESE STUDENTS.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.

Tsang Sun Wang and Ti-van, two brothers, natives of Shanghai, studying in New York, have been arrested in connection with the murder of Wong, the head of the Chinese Educational Mission here, and Hui and Wu, Chinese students at the George Washington University. It is alleged that one of the arrested men attempted to cash a cheque for \$5,000 signed by Wong.

ANOTHER AUSTRO-GERMAN CANARD.

NO REVOLUTION IN RUMANIA.

PARIS, February 15th.

The Rumanian Press Bureau denies the truth of the reports of a revolution in Rumania. The reports are attributed to Austro-German sources.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, February 11th.

Silver is quoted at 47½. The market is steady.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PEKING, February 17th.

The Speakers of the Senate and the House of Representatives have telegraphed to Congress at Washington, informing the members that under Parliamentary acts, a League of Nations' Association has been formed. This Association is endeavouring to form branches throughout China, with the object of hastening the accomplishment of the great and worthy end.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL AID.

The Cabinet has agreed to the acceptance of the Japanese offer of seventeen million yen under the War Participation Bureau but as the consideration desired by Japan has disappeared it finds it difficult to understand why payment should be made.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NO SECRET SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES.

PARIS, February 11th.

Viscount Chinda has authorised the statement that the reports that Japan attempted to influence the Chinese representatives in Paris are entirely unfounded. No secret Sino-Japanese Treaty was ever concluded or proposed. There had been no exchange of Notes granting Japan any territory in Shantung or elsewhere in China.

CLAIMS AGAINST ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & CO.

THREE ACTIONS BY FORMER PARTNERS.

In the Mixed Court, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, three cases were heard on February 11th arising out of the affairs of Arnhold, Karberg & Co. In the first action Messrs. H. E. and C. H. Arnhold sued the defendants for a declaration to the effect that the plaintiffs were entitled to purchase all or any of the assets of the defendant firm at a valuation and were entitled to set off against the amount ascertained by such valuation the sum of Tls. 769,917.99 paid by them on account of debts due from the defendant firm and such other sums as they may hereafter have paid in respect of debts of the defendant firm including debts due to the estate of the late Jacob Arnhold and to Mrs. Emily Lemke, and are entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the defendant firm such amounts as they may have paid in respect of the debts of the defendant firm in excess of their liability under the partnership agreement of November 12th, 1912.

A declaration was also asked for that, subject to the rights of the creditors of the firm and to the performance of the terms of the partnership agreement, the plaintiffs are entitled to the property and assets of the defendant firm and that other parties in the partnership agreement have no right or interest therein.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendants being represented by Mr. Lieb.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold gave evidence in support of the claim and said that there were four active partners in the defendant firm, his brother, two Germans and himself. The firm was registered at the German Consulate. It had been started in the early sixties by Germans and Danes at Canton and the registration which had been effected then had been continued.

The Assessor pointed out that under British law there was no registration for partnership.

Witness—As far as I know every partner is under the jurisdiction of his own Consulate.

The Assessor—If creditors were to sue the firm in the German Courts you would also be liable?

Witness—Yes, certainly.

The Court reserved its decision. Judgment was also reserved in the other two cases in which the defendant firm was sued on behalf of the estate of the late Jacob Arnhold, a British subject, for the sum of Tls. 259,553.75 and by Mrs. Emily Lemke, also a British subject, to recover the sum of Tls. 184,618.99 for both of which debts the plaintiffs had made themselves personally responsible as guarantors for the firm.

Mr. Lieb admitted most of the paragraphs in the three petitions offered no objection to the declaration asked for.

WORKMEN'S INCOME TAX.

In the case of a Belgian workman summoned at Hampstead for non-payment of income-tax, the defendant did not appear, and it was stated that he had been summoned previously, and had given a good deal of trouble. The amount owing was £31, the defendant having earned £370 in nine months. A large number of similar cases, it was further stated, had been before the Hampstead Court previously.

The Bench made an order for the payment of the amount, and expressed their willingness to grant a committee order if the amount was not paid within a week. The chairman said it was disconcerting the trouble they were having with these well-to-do Belgian workmen. They earned £300 a year and made all sorts of excuses for not paying their income-tax.



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INTERVIEW WITH A FALLEN EMPEROR.

"I FEEL I DID MY DUTY."

A correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interview with the former Austrian Emperor. In a telegram sent from Vienna, he says: "I authorize you to say that not a single day should be lost by America and the Allies in helping the people here, so grave is the situation," said the ex-Emperor Charles to me in the course of an interview at his Castle of Eckartau, where his Majesty and the Empress are living together with their five little children.

The interview was granted after the request had been transmitted through the Presidents of the Council of the German-Austrian Republic, when I was permitted to motor some twenty-five miles to the castle, which is located in the centre of a vast farming plain. Here I received by the Emperor, whose slight figure, dressed in a general's uniform, and apparently vigorous but youthful face gave signs of recent stress. There were lines about his blue eyes, and he certainly appears to feel keenly the great tragedy of the collapse of his Empire about him. However, he cordially greeted me, and, shaking hands with a strong and friendly grip, motioned me to a chair at the table, taking another himself. He spoke first in English, and then lapsed into French. He said:

"I am very glad to see an American who represents the country which also worked for peace. I worked for peace always, during the war. One of my constant pre-occupations was to get food with which to feed the soldiers and people, but now, notwithstanding all efforts, it is most distressing to find no more left for them. If America and the Allies do not recognize this fact, the suffering here will be very great, with a few weeks, indeed, it is already so, and every day which we do not use in endeavouring to get food is a day lost. We have done our best, and more cannot be done. If the food and coal is not brought we shall have disorders in Vienna, and possibly also that disease from Russia which we call Bolshevism. The people here are kind and patient, but when anyone is without food he is apt to do many unusual and violent things. Looking back, we may recall that Bolshevism started in Russia because of the lack of food. I think it to the interest of the Allies to aid us, as Bolshevism, when started, may spread and become a danger to the Allies too. Our food and coal situation is worse because of the transportation conditions, as the railways have become badly disorganized lately. Regarding our future, I cannot speak; of the past I can only repeat that I feel I did my duty. However, I do hope peace will bring good fortune, happier days and better understandings among all peoples."

"During the interview," the correspondent says, "the Emperor showed no bitterness towards the Allies and America because of their military victory, though it was informed that he was heart-sore at the destruction of the army, and also at the fact that he had been unable to preserve the Empire intact, since he feels sincerely that the 'breaking up' of the Empire into small groups of nations is bound to bring political and economic disaster to all, and that some sort of central Government is necessary to their common interests. It was pointed out to me by officers that the Emperor's whole heart, soul, and mind centred on securing the welfare of the people of the Empire, that, during the war, he worked eighteen hours a day with only the pleasure of hunting a few hours weekly in order to get fresh air, that he was much hurt at the stories circulated in Allied countries about the looseness of his private life and his drunkenness when, as a matter of fact, he drinks but a glass of wine or beer at lunch and never at dinner."



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[31-19]

EX-EMPEROR AND CHILDREN.

The correspondent was also received by the ex-Empress Zita, was shown the children, especially the Crown Prince Otto, and he was given an intimate view of the Imperial family, which continues, in view of the unfortunate situation. In view of the food conditions, which apply everywhere, the correspondent had permission to present the children with a box of American chocolates. Speaking in English, the Empress thanked him effusively for the gift, saying: "For two years we have not had a real chocolate. It is also most difficult to obtain milk, and the children, without which not only mine but all other children will become stunted in their growth and perhaps fall ill." She is not considered a beautiful woman, but her manner is gracious and expansive. Like her husband, she shows evidence of recent care and deepened apprehension for the future, since it is possible sadder days are yet to come if the family remains in Austria. It is said she is deeply religious, and during the entire war has worked hard to help her husband. It has been stated that the Imperial life has not been especially happy since the Emperor was criticized as an Italian, and also that she interfered at State Councils when the Ministers came to see her husband.

Ornel reports were also circulated as to the Emperor's loose private life. He said to be a hard drinker, whereas the ladies and officers in attendance assured the correspondent that the family relations of the Imperial couple were perfect, and that he was such a hard worker as to exhaust all those about him. It is said also that he has a will of his own, and that he was set on making peace, though his advisers claimed that by doing so he dug his own political grave, as the war spirit of the people slackened when it was known he was disposed. No, also, lost the hearty support of the German population of the Empire, when they felt he desired to make a separate peace from Germany. With all this, the family is a matter of conjecture, though they talk of travelling when the railways are in a better condition.

A Good Medicine

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BECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

GREATER THAN VALOUR

A GLIMPSE OF THE PRIME
MINISTER'S MIND.

[BY HAROLD REGGIE.]

Few men in this country are so penetrated by the thought of what victory over Germany has entailed in terms of human suffering as the Prime Minister. I find the key to every action in his life from August, 1914, down to these December days of a General Election in the tremendous urge of this one thought.

I have just been talking to him in his Surrey cottage, seeing him in repose, watching the man of action at rest, observing the turbulent spirit in its stolen hour of reflection. He was inclined to lie far back in his chair, to stretch out his legs till the feet rested on the brick hearth, to pull slowly and luxuriously at his pipe, and to listen rather than to speak.

But of a sudden this mood, so richly earned, was thrown off, just as a man who sees a child drowning might fling off his coat. He was out of the chair in a moment. With his head down, his brows contracted, and his eyes almost closed with the mastery of his thought, he stood on the brick hearth, as though it were a platform, and, using the stem of his pipe to drive home his words, spoke with such depth of feeling, such solemn earnestness, such instant and commanding passion as I have heard from him before on private occasions only twice.

The mastering thought which drove him into this mental activity was the thought of the suffering wrought by the Prussian crime.

It was a singularly impressive incident.

SPIRIT OF THE MAN.

As all the world knows, the Prime Minister is a short man, but a man with the chest and shoulders of a guardsman, and with the huge head of a giant. To see him standing on the brick hearth of his little drawing-room, and to listen to his words, was as if the spirit of the man filling the whole room was to feel also that the very body of the man assumed enormous proportions, was to be conscious of a power transcending all human measurement.

Although he was speaking with passion, the voice never rose above conversational tone, was indeed lower than usual, and the words did not come, as is customary with him, fast and carelessly in a hurry to reach their climax, but slowly, jerkily, with pauses between them; as though his mind pursued some final and escaping thought, and his language must fail to overtake it.

"To this hour," he said, "I cannot think of the heroism of our soldiers without wonder—without wonder and reverence. There has never been in the history of mankind such a courage as theirs. Never! Think what it was. The least of us is capable of a flash of valour. In a sudden emergency, the meanest of us might be brave. Once or twice in his life a coward might do noble things. But that was not these men did. It was not for an hour, nor for a day, nor for a week, nor for a month, nor for a year that they did fine things."

BEYOND ALL WORDS.

"Year after year their life was a fine thing. It was not valour they displayed; it was not even heroism; it was something new and terrible, so undreamed of, that man has created no word for it. I try to find some word to define it, to suggest it; and I can't. The nearest word I can get is Endurance. They were in hell every day of their lives; and they endured. They were in peril of death, and worse than death, day after day, night after night; and they endured. They were exposed to all the nerve-shattering rage of artillery, artillery which the soul like an earthquake, which hurled the bodies of the dead into the air, and flung the bodies of the living into a deeper sepulchre; and they endured. They went out into the darkness to storm the trenches of the enemy, to destroy machine-gun nests to break a line of fire, the very shroud of which defended men; and they endured. But something more. This is what haunts me. They endured for all these years a manner of life utterly unnatural—utterly unnatural, and horrible beyond the expression of words."

Our people are the cleanest in Europe, to keep their bodies clean is one of their joys, a part almost of their religion; and think how they lived! They lived in mud, and worse than mud; they lived in unutterable filth, breathing in the stench of the trenches, and their young bodies attacked by vermin, their feet sinking into squalor, their hands touching at every turn things which one dare not speak about. And our people are the most domesticated in Europe; our climate has forced us into making indoor life the very heart of existence; and these young men were exiled from their homes, were forced to live almost entirely without the grace and charm and consolation of women, were obliged to herd together in great companies, in a foreign country, and not only a foreign country, but a torn and blasted country from which the sulphurous flames of Rastan had scorched the last of the mearest weed.

WHAT THEY ENDURED.

"There they lived, always in the presence of death, always in the midst of horror, always on a rack of torture, a rack which stretched and tortured not the muscles of the body, but every nerve, and the whole mind, and the entire soul, and they endured. Yes, they endured, endured, inexpressible agony, with patience, even with humour, and, at the end, flinging themselves upon the enemy, they drove him headlong, drove him out of his trenches, sent him flying, beat him, and his knees. There has been nothing like this in the history of the world."

He smiled, but remained for some moments standing on the hearth, looking down at me, as though he doubted whether his words had brought home the realization of this miracle; then, with a quick upward jerk of his head, added, "Yes, that is what our soldiers have done."

He went back to his chair, but, turning about again, came to the fire, and, taking a spill from the mantelpiece, stooped down to light it at the smouldering flames.

"Yes," he said again, "that is what our soldiers have done."

When he got back to his chair he lay far back in it, his legs outstretched, and pulled away at his pipe with his eyes bent on the fire.

I said, "Surely this spirit of the soldiers has changed the soul of the world."

"I wonder," he said.

"Our world, I mean, our little English world."

"Ah! the world of these little islands, so small but so mighty, so little and so tremendously important."

"Yes, our world."

"I think it has," he said. "Yes, I think it has. No—I'm perfectly sure it has. Yes, yes. Here and there one is astonished by a spirit which seems as though the endurance of our soldiers had made no difference, as if the frightful abominations of the war had been nothing more than a nightmare; but the heart of the nation, the heart of the nation as a whole, that has been touched. I won't say at present it has been changed. That is a tremendous word. But I believe with my whole soul the heart of the country has been profoundly touched—deeply, penetratingly, pervasively touched—and I believe it is changing. The next few months will show."

"Whether the change is real?"

"I mean whether the change is of a character worthy to be mentioned as a consequence of our soldiers' endurance."

"You want it to be a great change?"

"Well, there's great work ahead of us, isn't there?"

"And work which can't be done without a change of heart?"

He came forward in his chair. "Can we hope to make this country," he asked, "worthy of those who died to save it, worthy of those who endured the four years of this war that freedom might not be trodden under the iron heel of Prussianism, unless we see life—the life of humanity—with different eyes? Could we have won the war—now, consider this—could we have won the war if we had looked at it with our old eyes?"

THE TASK BEFORE US.

He got up from his chair, but this time to walk restlessly about the little room.

"Suppose we had looked at the war," he said, as if to himself, "with our old eyes; suppose we had seen it as something that did not bind us man to man, as something that did not call for sacrifice, as something that did not demand service and sacrifice; the service of all, the sacrifice of all—not only the service and sacrifice of the soldier, not only the service and sacrifice of the sailor, not only the service and sacrifice of the workmen, but the service and sacrifice of women and children, the whole nation helping to save Great Britain from destruction—could we have won the war? And if we look at the task before us with our old eyes, feeling no call for service and sacrifice, feeling no horror for defeat and no passion for victory, can we hope to create a country which the whole world will say is our British monument to our British dead? That is the monument I want to create. And it can only be created by interior effort, by perpetual sacrifice, and by faith in the future of man's soul—our monument to our Dead."

"Faith, that is," I said, "in what Arnold called man's perfection?"

He came to me in a quick stride and stood over me, his pipe in his hand, his eyes full of heaviness.

"With faith," he said, "with faith in justice, in truth, in righteousness, this nation—oh, think what it could create! Imagine us all in the same spirit which won the war confronting our bounden duty of raising this monument to our soldiers' valour. What a monument that would be! No bitterness between class and class, no poisoning injustice, no hateful tyranny, no wrong between man and man, no injustice, no ugliness, no poverty, no slums—nothing of which a man who loves his country need be either ashamed or afraid, ashamed or afraid—nothing but national unity seeing the perfection of this fair monument—a noble, grander, happier, truer Britain. Do it! Do it! Of course we could do it."

FAITH AND SACRIFICE.

"The British people could do anything. And all that is wanted is faith, and the spirit of sacrifice. Think how near we are to the millennium—only a thin partition keeps us back! Faith and self-sacrifice, a little faith, a little self-sacrifice, and we should pass from the old Britain to the new, from the darkness to the light, from war to peace."

He has a score of moods. No man that I know is so many men. He is everything. But in this moment, off duty in his cottage, with the burdens of his office laid aside for a few precious moments, and the soul free to contemplate, as it were, the whole orb of existence, I seemed to see what is at the back of his mind, inspiring not only his noblest and most passionate activities, but even his acuteness and his swollen political energies, a desire for a more reasonable world, an undying memory of the sacrament offered up by our soldiers on the altar of the battlefield.

I am persuaded, I am convinced, that always at the back of his mind is this thought of the suffering, and the sacrifice, and the endurance, of the British soldier.

—Daily Chronicle.

KRUPP'S PLOUGHSHARES.

The directors of the Krupp Armament Works have, according to the Cologne Gazette, announced their intention of beating their swords into ploughshares. They have addressed a request to every workman to send in articles for the manufacture of peace-materials.

CUTLER PALMER & CO. "ASAHI BEER."

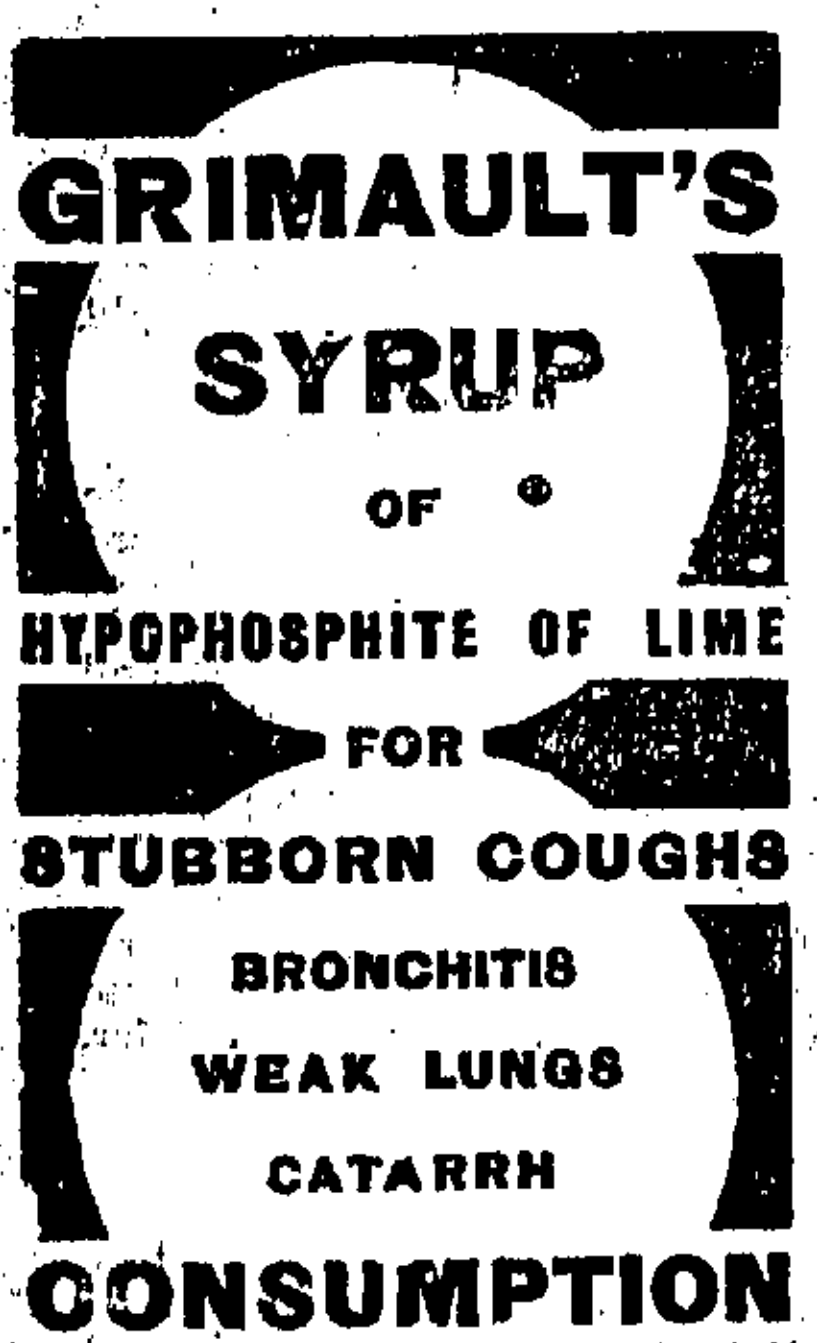


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P. L. KNIGHT
Acting Superintendent

Hongkong, February 11th, 1919.

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NATION'S TRIBUTE TO ITS DEAD.

OUR HEROES' GRAVES

The publication of the report of Sir Frederic Kenyon, Director of the British Museum, on the architectural treatment and laying out of the cemeteries where men of the British race, fighting for a common cause, lie in peace, reveals the progress which has been made in dealing with a matter in which almost every home in the British Empire is concerned. Sir Frederic Kenyon was appointed a year ago as adviser to the Imperial War Graves Commission, and his recommendations have been framed after consultation with all those most intimately concerned with this matter of perpetuating the memory of the heroes who fell in the Great War, and thus laid the foundations of a new and better order of life for the world.

The recommendations contained in the report have been generally adopted by the Commission, which is an Imperial body, acting under the authority of the Imperial War Conference. The subject was carefully considered by the representatives of the Empire last year, and again this year; and the constitution and functions of the Commission were defined after careful consideration. The War Graves Commission will, in due course, receive its Royal Charter, based upon the views unanimously expressed by the accredited representatives of the United Kingdom, the self-governing Dominions, the other Colonies and India. The Commission is thus constituted on an Imperial basis. Its president is the Prince of Wales.

Sir Frederic Kenyon was chosen by the War Graves Commission to consider the main problems which the care of all the war graves present, and in the light of the patient efforts which he has evidently made to view the matter in a large spirit, it may be hoped that his recommendations, already accepted by the Commission, will meet with the concurrence of public opinion throughout the Empire. It is apparent that his design has been to find the common denominator of Imperial and national feeling, of varying religious beliefs, and of often divergent sentiment among the relatives of those who have made so great a sacrifice for so great a cause.

PROPOSALS IN DETAIL.

In his report, Sir Frederic Kenyon says:—"My endeavour has been to arrive at a result which will, so far as may be, satisfy the feelings of relatives and comrades of those who lie in these cemeteries; which will represent the soldierly spirit and discipline in which they fought and fell; which will typify the Army to which they belonged; which will give expression to those deeper emotions, of regimental comradeship, of service to their King, their country, and their God, which underlay (perhaps often unconsciously) their sacrifice of themselves for the cause in which they fought, and which in ages to come will be a dignified memorial, worthy of the nation and of the men who gave their lives for it, in the lands of the Allies with whom and for whom they fought."

There is great variety in the circumstances of the cemeteries, and consequently in the problems connected with their disposition and decoration. Many of them have been formed in connection with hospitals and casualty clearing stations, in which the burials can usually be made with some forethought and deliberation. Some are in towns or villages, and often adjoin the communal cemeteries. Others are in open country, which may present all kinds of natural features. Some are in woods, some in orchards, some in open fields, some along the edges of roads. Other cemeteries, again, have been formed during the progress of fighting, when opportunity has occurred (as it often did not occur) of collecting and burying the dead on the field of battle. For these there was little choice of site, and they may be found anywhere in the areas where the armies have fought; and in some cases it may be necessary to move them in order to preserve them at all. And, besides these, there are the thousands of isolated graves, men buried by the shell or mine explosion which killed them, men whose bodies could not be reached at the time for burial, and so have been, subsequently, sought out and buried by the devoted labour of the officers and men of the Directorate. These single burials, now marked by their wooden crosses up and down the battlefields, present a special problem.

A COMMON MEMORIAL.

It was felt that the provision of monuments could not be left to individual initiative. The Commission decided that as the sacrifice had been common also; and they desired that the cemeteries should be the symbol of a great Army and an united Empire. It was, therefore, ordained that all, whatever their military rank or position in civil life, should have equal treatment in their graves. "This decision has given pain in some quarters. Not a few relatives have been looking forward to placing a memorial of their own choosing over the graves which mean so much to them. Yet it is hoped that even these will realize that they are asked to join in an action of even higher significance. The sacrifice of the individual is a great and worthy of commemoration; but the community of sacrifice, the service of a common cause, the comradeship of arms which has brought together men of all ranks and grades—these are greater ideas, which should be commemorated in these cemeteries where they lie together."

The principle of equality and uniformity of treatment having been adopted, there were two main alternative methods by which it might be carried out: (1) either the individual graves would be undistinguished (except, perhaps by an inconspicuous number), and the names of the dead would be commemorated on a single inscription, placed in some convenient position in the cemetery; or (2) each grave would

have its own headstone, of uniform dimensions, on which the name of the dead would be carved, with his rank, regiment, and date of death. Of these two alternatives Sir Frederic Kenyon's recommendation was definitely in favour of the second.

INDIVIDUAL HEADSTONES.

It is recommended that the headstones should normally be 2 ft. 6 in. in height and 1 ft. 3 in. in width. The stones would be let into concrete bases, so as to lessen the danger of their losing their perpendicular position. In a few cemeteries, where the burials are very crowded, it will be impracticable to have individual headstones. In such cases it may be necessary to have a single monument for each plot of ground. These, however, are quite exceptional cases.

In order to secure a certain amount of variety in uniformity, and, at the same time, to gratify regimental feeling, it was proposed that each regiment, or other convenient unit, should have its own pattern of headstone, incorporating the regimental badge, which will be erected over the grave of every man of that regiment, wherever he may be buried. Artistic advice, however, was unanimously given in favour of a uniform shape. A simple pattern with curved top has accordingly been approved; and these headstones will replace the temporary wooden crosses which at present mark the graves in all cemeteries.

Regimental distinctions are, however, still to be observed in the patterns of the headstones. The suggestions sent in by the various units were carefully considered, and it was found that a large number of them could, with slight alteration, be brought into conformity with two or three patterns of design. Each headstone, accordingly, will bear, with some variation of arrangement, the badge of the regiment or other unit, executed either in metal or by a special process of engraving now under trial, a cross, and an inscription, giving the name, rank, regiment, and date of death. Sir Frederic Kenyon also recommended that leave should be given for a short inscription of not more than three lines, to be added on the application of the next-of-kin, or other person or organization (such as a regiment or a religious community), whose claim was approved by the Commission, and at the cost of the applicant; but that the inscription must be of the nature of a text or prayer, and that the Commission should have absolute power of rejection or acceptance.

As to the central monument, Sir E. Lyttons suggested at an early stage that the main memorial in every British cemetery should be "one great fair stone of fine proportions, 12 ft. in length, lying raised upon three steps, of which the first and third shall be twice the width of the second; and the central stone shall bear, in indelible lettering, some fine words or words of sacred dedication."

"The idea and symbolism of this great memorial altar stone," says the report, "go far to meet our requirements, but they do not go all the way. It lacks the definitely Christian character which it does not represent the idea of self-sacrifice. The Jews are, necessarily, intermingled with their Christian comrades; but it is believed that their feelings will be satisfied by the inclusion of the religious symbol of the cross, triangle, or circle (as David) in the design of their headstones, and that they would not be offended by the presence of the Cross in the cemetery. It will be understood that where our Mohammedan, Hindu, and other non-Christian fellow-subjects lie (and care has always been taken to bury them apart), their graves will be treated in accordance with their own religious beliefs and practices, and their own religious symbol will be placed over them."

ALTAR STONE AND CROSS.

"My recommendation, therefore, definitely is that these two forms of monument should be combined; that in every cemetery there should be, on the east side, unless local conditions render it impracticable, a memorial stone as recommended by Sir E. Lyttons; and elsewhere in the cemetery a cross. The cross should not be of the bare pattern, but rather of English country churchyards, or the Celtic crosses characteristic of Northern Britain. The size, pattern, and position would be left to the artist who designs each cemetery. The cross and stone combined would be the universal mark of the British war cemetery. With regard to the inscription on the stone, I would only suggest that it must be short, and that its effectiveness must not depend upon literary associations. A phrase from the Bible, or some words which will themselves strike the right note in the hearts of those who read them, is what is required."

These recommendations have been adopted, and an inscription for the stone has been selected from the Bible by Mr. Kipling.

Suggestions were also submitted for the erection of a small building in each cemetery for the keeping of the register of graves, and to serve as a place of worship for visitors, and for the horticultural design. If these are adopted the general appearance of a British cemetery will be that of an enclosure with plots of grass or flowers (or both), separated by paths of varying size, and set with orderly rows of headstones, uniform in height and width, but with slight difference of shape. Shrubs and trees will be arranged in various places, sometimes at the junctions of ways, sometimes as avenues along the sides of the principal paths, sometimes around the borders of the cemetery. The graves will, wherever possible, face towards the east, and at the eastern end of the cemetery will be a great altarstone, raised upon broad steps, and bearing some brief and appropriate phrase or text. Either over the stone, or elsewhere in the cemetery, will be a small building, where visitors may gather for shelter or for worship, and where the register of the graves will be kept. And at some prominent spot will rise the Cross, the symbol of the Christian faith and of the self-sacrifice of the man who now lies beneath its shadow.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE "HUSH" SHIP OF THE NAVY.

LENGTH ON THE WATERLINE
840 FEET.

The British Government has just released pictures of what have been popularly known as "hush" ships. It is stated that five of these ships have been completed. The idea underlying their design was to provide a vessel of such size and speed that it would be capable of overtaking any vessels of any kind whatsoever, even the fastest destroyers with speeds of 35 to 36 knots, and sinking them.

THE DESTROYER DESIGN.

In their proportions of length to beam and draft, they are practically vastly enlarged destroyers, the ratio of beam to length being about that of the destroyers, or, say, one to ten or one to eleven; also, their draft is very much less than that of a battle-cruiser or battleship. Moreover, like the destroyers, their entrance, run, and after body are exceedingly fine. They have the same characteristic lofty bow, with reduced freeboard throughout the after part of the ship. Like the destroyers, they are devoid of armour. They are driven by geared turbine engine, and although, for their length, the displacement is far less than that of a battle-cruiser, the horse-power must be approximately the same, if not greater, for we are reliably informed that they are capable of making and maintaining a sea speed of 40 knots. That they can make this speed and sustain it is suggested by the fact that when, following our entrance into the war, and French and British missions were immediately despatched to the United States for consultation with our Government, one of these ships was selected to carry the British mission, including Mr. Arthur Balfour, across the Atlantic, and made the trip, we learn from reliable authority, in three days' time.

MAIN BATTERY ONLY TWO GUNS.

Another remarkable feature is the main battery, which consists of only two 16-inch guns mounted in single turrets, one forward on the fore'side deck, the other aft on the main deck.

There was always the possibility that one of the 28-knot German battle-cruisers or some of the fast German scouts might make a dash out of the North Sea, by night or in foggy weather, and prey upon Allied shipping. The cruise of the *Emden* and other German raiders proved that it was possible for a raiding ship to maintain itself on the high seas, by supplying itself with coal and provisions from captured enemy vessels. It can readily be understood that, if the Germans had possessed the initiative and the courage to make such a break into the open (which we now know they did not possess), an armoured cruiser or a group of 30-knot scouts could have created frightful havoc among Allied shipping, and it would have been very difficult to run down and capture them. These special size and sea-keeping qualities, and their high speed, would have been admirably qualified for meeting and defeating any such raiding enterprise on the part of the Germans before it had gone very far.

Subsequently, two of these ships were converted into mother ships for sea-planes, of which they were capable of carrying a large number. The changes involved the removal of the after gun and the construction of a long runway or launching platform extending from the bridge aft. The structure was built of steel, the vertical columns upon which it was carried being placed inboard far enough to permit the operation of the second battery.

The erection of these platforms, which were structures of great width and length involved, of course, the addition of a large amount of weight; but if the guns were of the size stated above, the removal of the after 15-inch gun and its turret, mounting, and ammunition supply would probably compensate for the weight of the platform.

The length of these ships on the waterline is 840 ft. At a ratio of 10 to 1, the beam would be about 85 feet.—*Scientific American*.

With regard to isolated burials, the report states that while in some cases—as, for example, at High Wood or round the Butte de Warlencourt—it may be possible to select the whole locality and convert it into what will be at once a cemetery and a monument of the battle, as a rule it will be necessary to move the bodies to a selected site, clear of the villages which will rise again from their ruins, but readily accessible from roads, and near some place where a caretaker may live. The same considerations apply to many of the smaller cemeteries.

EASTERN BATTLEFIELDS.

Dealing finally with the method of giving effect to his proposals, Sir Frederic Kenyon recommended that the cemeteries should be divided into a few large groups; that, to each group should be assigned one principal architect and a number of younger men, working under his leadership; that the majority of the cemeteries should be designed by the younger men, but that their plans should be submitted to the principal architect and should receive his approval before being sanctioned by the Commission. All alike would be bound to conform to the general principles laid down by the Commission, but within those limits they would be free to work in accordance with the dictates of their genius.

It is added that progress has been made with regard to the other countries included within the scope of the Commission.

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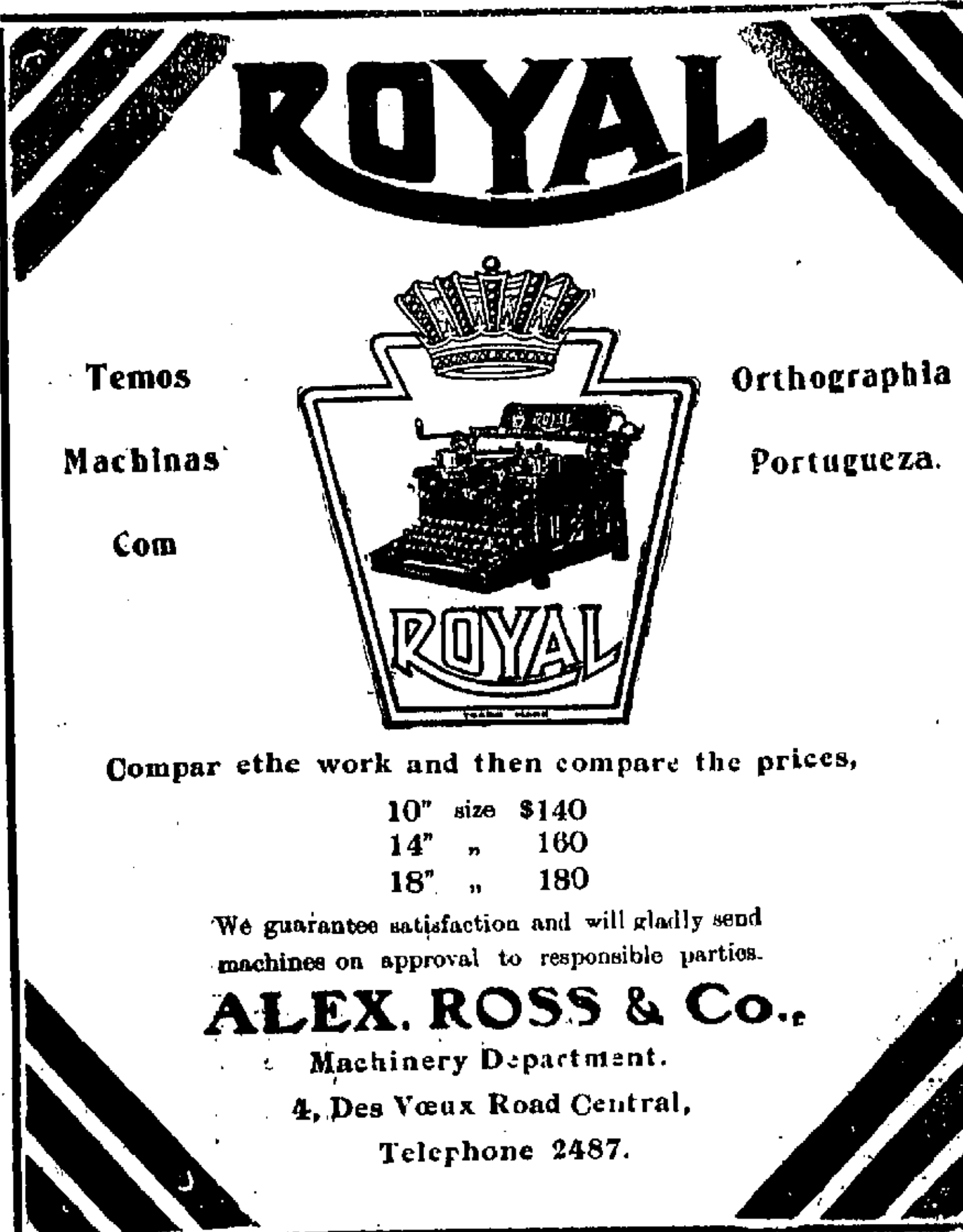
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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	12th March.	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE	9th April.	15th May.	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	...	4th March.
HEJAZ	...	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. Leave Hongkong about

Tickets interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNELL & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be registered. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"IYO MARU" ... 12,330 Tons ... SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
	"SHIOZUKA MARU" ... 12,520 Tons ... WED. 19th Mar. at 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TANGO MARU" ... 13,780 Tons ... SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
	"NIKKO MARU" ... 9,800 Tons ... MON. 31st Mar. at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"TAISHO MARU" ... 7,000 Tons ... 18th Feb.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE	"MISHIMA MARU" ... 15,950 Tons ... FRI. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.	
MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	"SADO MARU" ... 12,530 Tons ... SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, BATAVIA & SYDNEY	"KAMAKURA MARU" ... 12,410 Tons ... THU. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	"TANGO MARU" ... 13,780 Tons ... THU. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE	"HWAHWA" THURS. 20th Feb.	
MALACCA & COLOMBO	"YUBARI MARU" ... 8,000 Tons ... Beginning of March.	
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE	"AKITA MARU" ... 8,000 Tons ... Beginning of March.	
KANGOOON	...	

[Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.] + Wireless telegraph.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

"FUSHIMI MARU"	... SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
"SUWA MARU"	... MON. 5th May, at 11 A.M.

[Omitting Manila and/or Moji.]

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

E. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 268 and

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	28th Feb. From YOKOHAMA.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd April, From YOKOHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YOKOHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YOKOHAMA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For SHANGHAI

"ANDRE LEBON"

On or about Mar. 1st.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET.

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" Thursday, 27th February.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday 25th February at 3 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAIPEI MARU" Tuesday, 25th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 27th February, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KALJO MARU" Sunday, 23rd February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" March 27th, 1910.

"CHINA" April 24th, 1910.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. B. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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